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THE VOCABULARY OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT. Illustrated from the Papyri and other Non-Literary Sources. JAMES HOPE MOULTON, D.D., and GEORGE MILLIGAN, D.D. Parts I, II. 1914, 1915. Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. 100. 6s.

The two parts of this work which have been published, carrying us through the letter δ and representing one-third of the whole work, are sufficient to indicate the value and interest of the undertaking. It is not merely a lexicon or a dictionary, nor is it a concordance of New Testament words in the papyri. It is an alphabetically arranged series of "observations" on the N. T. from the non-literary Greek, and includes some grammatical and orthographic information as well as exegetical material. It is an expansion of such pioneer work as Deissmann's *Bible Studies* in matters of vocabulary, of Moulton's and Thackeray's unfinished grammars, and of such use of the papyri as has been employed in Milligan's commentary on Thessalonians and Robinson's on Ephesians.

In addition to the papyri the inscriptions and ostraka of the Hellenistic age, and such writers as Vettius Valens the astrologer, Epictetus, and even the evidence of Modern Greek are used as non-literary sources. Occasional new or neglected parallels from literary sources are also mentioned.

Neither the material nor the view-point of the work is wholly new. The series of articles published for several years in the *Expositor* by the same authors under the title "Lexical Notes from the Papyri" had already indicated the method and value of such study. It shows that the language of the New Testament was originally the language of the people and not either a Jewish Greek or a special "language of the Holy Ghost." It leaves few words to the somewhat imaginary category of "Biblical Greek." Further, it discloses or illustrates or confirms the special nuance of New Testament words, phrases, or idioms. It helps determine the literary standing of various words. Occasionally it gives us actually new meanings.

The form and method of the book are most commendable. It is singularly free from artificial standards. It is almost readable, though of course intended for reference. The parallels are well selected and are given fully enough for the purpose and dated. They are not exhaustive, but the frequency with which a word is used in the vernacular is usually indicated. As the long bibliography shows, the material here brought together is from a very large collection of expensive volumes to which few New Testament scholars have access either in public or private libraries. The large page and the

clear type are admirable. The only errors noticed are apparently merely defects in the plates.

The reviewer of such a volume must specially regret the death in March, 1917, of Professor Moulton, one of its editors. It is, however, a consolation to know that the whole work is well in hand and will be completed, the third part being already in press. Further discoveries and further study will prevent the volume from being final. The whole world would welcome such an independent working over of the same ground as the *Observationes* from the papyri for a new Wetstein which Heinrici and others planned at Leipzig in 1915. But the English work will long remain fundamental as a supplement to the regular lexicon.

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JOHN HUSS, HIS LIFE, TEACHINGS, AND DEATH, AFTER FIVE HUNDRED YEARS. DAVID S. SCHAFF, D.D. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. Pp. xvi, 349. \$2.50.

For the biographer of John Huss there exist few of the "problems" presented by the lives of most great leaders of men. The life of Huss was, in homely phrase, "all of a piece." A competent but not distinguished scholar, a preacher drawing men to him by a direct appeal to the simple and straightforward understanding of common folk, a theologian of no marked originality, but with a consistence and a persistence which his opponents felt as obstinacy, he did his work in the world with dignity and loyalty. When it came to the final test of purchasing his personal safety by the surrender of the loyalties he had so far maintained, he made his choice without wavering and sealed his decision by the supreme sacrifice of his life.

This judgment of Huss's personality is the keynote of Dr. Schaff's treatment of the man and his work before us. In the main it is a plain recital of the several stages of the Reformer's development and his varied activities. Based upon careful and long-continued research and made vivid by well-chosen allusions to personal visits to the scenes of action, the narrative carries us along easily and with a sense of completeness to the tragic close.

Problems there are, and these Dr. Schaff discusses in sufficient but not wearisome detail. The question of Huss's dependence upon his Bohemian predecessors, and especially upon the English Wycliffe, has been forced upon the student by the effort of Germans, notably J. Loserth, to minimize the Bohemian's originality, and the "deadly